Thiruvarppu Sree Krishna Swami Temple, Kottayam, Kerala

***

AI Overview

The Thiruvarppu Sree Krishna Temple is an ancient (approx. 1500 years old) Hindu temple near Kottayam, Kerala, famous for its unique rituals, such as closing for only two minutes daily and offering food immediately upon opening due to the idol's believed hunger. Dedicated to Krishna, it is a significant pilgrimage site situated in the Thiruvarppu village.

Key Aspects of Thiruvarppu Temple

- **Location:** Situated in Thiruvarppu, 7 km from Kottayam town, Kerala.
- **Unique Tradition:** The temple is unique in that it only closes for two minutes daily, from 11.58 PM to 12.00 AM. It is believed the idol gets thin if not fed regularly.
- **Deity & Rituals:** The idol represents Lord Krishna. Upon opening, a special offering known as *Usha Payasam* is immediately offered, which is considered highly divine.
- **History:** The temple has a history spanning over 1500 years, according to Thiruvarppu Sree Krishna Temple Wikipedia.

Note: The results indicate this is a distinct temple from the Guruvayur Sree Krishna Temple, though both are in Kerala and dedicated to Lord Krishna.

***

Ref: Wikipedia

Thiruvarppu Sri Krishna Swami Temple

Thiruvarp Sree Krishna Swamy Temple is a famous temple located on the banks of the Meenachil River in Thiruvarp village in Kottayam taluk of Kottayam district [1] . The name Thiruvarp village derives from the existence of this temple. Similarly, the main reason for the fame of Thiruvarp is the centuries-old Sree Krishna Swamy Temple. This area, which was previously known as Kunnampallikkara, became Thiruvarp with the origin of this temple. It is an important Vaishnava temple in Kerala.

The main deity of this temple is Lord Vishnu, one of the Trimurti . However, it is believed to be Lord Krishna, who died of anger and hunger after killing Kamsa .

In addition , Ganapati , Shiva , Durga Bhagavathi , Shasta , Subrahmanya , and Naga gods are also present as sub-deities. The temple has a ten-day festival that is held on the Vishu day of the month of Medam in a way that the flag is hoisted and the Patamudayam is performed. In the meantime, the procession on the fifth day and the elephant race associated with it are very grand. This is the main event of the temple. This is the only Sree Krishna temple besides Guruvayur where an elephant race is held. In addition , Ashtamirohini is also very special. Other special days are Diwali and Swargavathil Ekadashi. This great temple is under the Travancore Devaswom Board . Malarikkal Tourist Village, famous for its Ambal Vasantha, is nearby.

Legend

The origin of the temple, which is over 1500 years old, is linked to the Mahabharata. It is believed that the idol given to the Pandavas by the Lord himself to worship during their exile in the forest was placed in the Akshaya pot given to Draupadi by the Pandavas after their return from the forest and floated into the sea.

Legend has it that once, when the boat of a great monk who was traveling this route reached a part of the sea, it stopped. The attendants who dug a well to find out why the boat was stopping found this four-armed Vishnu idol in a clay pot (Akshaya Patram). The great monk traveled through Kunnam and Pallikkara to the area where the temple now stands, and installed it along with the clay pot in a temple where there was no idol.

Thiruvarp Temple is the first temple in India to open its doors. It opens at 2 am, performs abhishekam to Krishna, and first serves Ushapayasam.

The legend behind this is that Krishna, who was very hungry and angry after the Kamsa slaughter, was satisfied with his hunger by giving his mother Yashoda Ushapayasam. There are many legends about the Thiruvarpp temple. The temple is closely related to the Mahabharata story. When the Pandavas went to exile, Lord Krishna gave them a four-armed idol of Lord Vishnu to worship. They used to worship it daily. When the Pandavas returned after completing their exile, the idol that Krishna had given to them to worship after their exile was placed in the Akshaya pot given to Draupadi and floated it in the sea. The idol, which was caught in a net while the Mukkuvans were fishing, was taken home and installed there. Later, due to misfortunes, they returned it and placed it in the sea. Years later, when Vilvamangalam Swami was traveling in the Vallam, the Vallam got blocked by something. No matter how hard he tried, it would not move forward. The Swami asked the Vallakar to go down and look. He got the idol of Maha Vishnu from there. He continued his journey with the idol.

Feeling tired during the journey, Swami asked to bring the boat closer to the shore. Then he sat down to rest under a nearby tree. He placed the idol in the nearest varp. Swami woke up and tried to pick up the idol, but could not. People gathered on hearing this. This place belonged to a person named Kunnamkari Menon. He requested Vilvamangalam Swami to build a temple here and install the idol. Thus, since there was an idol of the Lord in the varp, this place came to be known as Thiruvarp.

The temple is not closed for solar eclipses. Once, after closing for a solar eclipse, when the door was opened, Krishna's head was lying on the ground. At this time, Vilvamangalam Swami, who came by, said that Krishna was very hungry. A special feature seen only in the Thiruvarp temple, is that the priest has an axe in his hand along with the key to the gopura gate. This axe is always seen at the gopura gate. It is said that if in any case the gate cannot be opened with the key, it should be cut down with an axe and offered to the Lord. It is a great temple with five pujas. However, the evening puja is before the deepa radhana. Since it is believed that the idol here was received from Cherthala, the temple priest asks anyone who has come from Cherthala during the evening puja if he is hungry. It is said that no one who has come from Cherthala should go hungry. Along with this, there is a special type of chenda in the temple. This is a symbol of the fact that Krishna killed Kamsa with a chenda kotti.

Speciality

Thiruvarp Temple is the first temple in India to open its doors. The temple doors open at or around 2 am. The doors are opened on the basis of the Udayalparam. [6][7] The morning meal here is very important. The morning meal is a type of neepyami made with a lot of jaggery. As the name suggests, it is served before the morning puja. It is served at around 3 am. The ingredients of the morning meal are five ounces of rice, fifty ounces of jaggery, seven ounces of ghee, five kadali fruits, and five baskets of coconut. It is believed that Thiruvarpilappan, who eats the morning meal before other gods and goddesses, goes to the Ambalapuzha Sree Krishna Swamy Temple in the afternoon and eats the famous milk meal there . Similarly, it is said that he goes to the Padmanabhaswamy Temple in Thiruvananthapuram at night and eats uppu mangoes . Therefore, the lunch and dinner ceremonies are held earlier here. The lamp worship is performed after the dinner. This is unique only here and at the nearby Kottayam Kumaranallur Sree Bhagavathy Temple .

During the eclipse, all the temples will be closed. However, the eclipse will not interfere with the pujas at the Thiruvarp temple. Special pujas are held here during the eclipse. At the same time, the outer gopuram doors will not be opened during the eclipse. [8][9]

Special days

Festival

The Thiruvarp Temple Festival is a very famous festival among the people of Kottayam and Alappuzha. The festival is held during the first ten days of the month of Meda (April). The ten-day festival consists of the fifth exodus, a visit to the temple, a procession, an elephant procession, and a procession to the outside. Another important event of the festival is the harvest, which lasts for ten days. [10][11] The fifth exodus is the most important day of the festival. The elephant procession held at the temple on that day is very grand.

Ashtami Rohini

The birthday of Lord Krishna is celebrated with great fanfare.

Vishu

Vishu in the month of Meda is special here.

Diwali

Diwali, the day when Lord Krishna killed Narakasura and Goddess Lakshmi descended from Palazhi, is celebrated specially here.

Akshaya Tritiya

It is believed that visiting here on the day of Akshaya Tritiya is auspicious.

Heaven's Gate Ekadashi

The day of Vaikuntha Ekadashi or Swargavathil Ekadashi is very special to visit here. The main ritual of the day is that the devotees who have observed the fast imagine the front door of the temple as the gate of heaven and enter through it, worship the Lord and then exit through another door. It is believed that through this, one gets freedom from suffering, attains heaven or attains salvation in Vaikuntha. In addition, all the important Ekadashis of Vaishnava are celebrated in this temple.

Other important days

Wednesday and Thursday.

Sub-deities

Lord Ganesha , Lord Shiva , Goddess Durga , Subrahmanya , Dharmashasta, and Narasimha .

Visitation time

* The temple opens at 2 AM in the morning and remains open until 1 PM.

* From 5 PM to 7.45 PM. The temple closes at 8 PM.

How to get there

- By road: Buses and taxis are always available from Kottayam town to Thiruvarp.
- The temple is located at a place called Thiruvarp on the Kumarakom route, about seven kilometers from Kottayam town. Buses are available from Nagampadam and Thirunakkara in Kottayam. Those coming on the Kumarakom route can reach Thiruvarp via Illikkal. Those coming by boat can get off at Kumarakom and take a bus from there. Reference : Malayalam Native Planet
- By Rail: Kottayam Railway Station is 8 km away.

- Water route: You can get a boat from Muhamma in Alappuzha to Kumarakom jetty. This journey through the Vembanad Lake is beautiful. From Kumarakom, get off at Illikal bus station. There is always a bus from there to Thiruvarp.
- By Air: Nedumbassery International Airport is the nearest airport.
- Malarikkal, a tourist destination famous for its Ambal Vasantha, is very close by.

****

Ref: GrokAI

Thiruvarppu Sree Krishna Swami Temple, Kottayam, Kerala

Location, Address, Phone, How to Get There

Address: Thiruvarppu Sree Krishna Swami Temple, Thiruvarppu, Kottayam, Kerala 686020 (on the shores of the Meenachil River, in a small scenic village).
Phone: +91-481-2382266 (temple office / Grama Panchayat contact); another number reported as +91-9446603675. Confirm on arrival as numbers can change.

How to Reach:

By Rail: Kottayam Railway Station (approx. 7–8 km away). Easy auto-rickshaw, taxi, or bus ride.

By Air: Cochin International Airport (about 85–87 km). Taxis or buses available via Kottayam.

By Road: Well-connected from Kottayam town (6–8 km) and Kumarakom (about 9 km). Located near the Kottayam–Kumarakom road. Local buses and autos are convenient.

The temple is easily accessible and often combined with a visit to Kumarakom backwaters.

Greatness of This Temple

This ancient Vaishnava temple (over 1,500 years old) is unique in Kerala for its belief that Lord Krishna is always hungry (after killing Kamsa) and cannot tolerate delay in feeding.

It is one of the earliest-opening temples in India (around 2 AM daily) and remains open almost 24 hours (23 hours 58 minutes).

The idol is said to become thin if not offered food on time. Devotees experience a very living, intimate presence of Balakrishna (young Krishna).

The temple is peaceful, spiritually charged, and attracts those seeking relief from hunger-related problems or family well-being. It stays open even during solar/lunar eclipses so that naivedyam (food offering) is not missed.a60ba0

Legends and History

According to legend, the four-handed idol of Lord Krishna was worshipped by the Pandavas (especially Draupadi) during their exile; it is connected to the Akshaya Patra (the inexhaustible vessel).

After the Mahabharata war, the idol was deposited in the sea. Later, a sage (variously mentioned as Vilwamangalam Swamiyar or Padmapadar, disciple of Adi Shankaracharya) recovered it from a large bronze vessel (Uruli / Varppu) in a lake or backwaters.
The boat carrying the idol became immobile at this spot, leading to the consecration here.

The name “Thiruvarppu” comes from the “Varppu” (large vessel) in which the idol was found.

Another story links it to a Nair devotee from Pullattu house who offered his wealth to the Lord.

The temple is said to be at least 1,500 years old and follows strict timely feeding rituals.

An axe is traditionally kept near the sanctum so the priest can break open the door if there is any delay in opening or offering food.

Architecture of the Temple

The temple follows traditional Kerala-style architecture with sloping roofs, laterite elements, and a modest sanctum sanctorum (Sreekovil).
It has a Dwajasthambha (flag post) in front and a large Bali Peetam.
The inner temple is relatively small and intimate.
Sub-shrines are located in the outer circumambulation path. The overall setting is serene, surrounded by greenery near the Meenachil River.

Deities and Sub-Deities

Presiding Deity: Lord Sree Krishna (four-handed form, often described as young Balakrishna who is tired and hungry after killing Kamsa).
The right hand holds food; other hands hold conch and discus.
The idol faces west and is believed to be “alive” and constantly hungry.

Sub-Deities: Bhoothanatha (inside), and outer shrines for Lord Shiva, Bhagavathy, Ganapathy (Ganesha), Subramanya, and Yakshi. Some accounts mention a sub-temple for Dharma Sastha originally.

Daily Rituals, Poojas and Their Charges

The temple opens unusually early due to the deity’s hunger:
Palliyunarthal (waking the Lord): ~2:00 AM – 2:30 AM
Nirmalyam: ~3:00 AM – 3:30 AM
Usha Pooja + Usha Payasam (special sweet porridge with rice, jaggery, ghee, banana, coconut): ~3:30 AM – 4:00 AM (first major offering)

Pantheeradi Pooja: ~8:00 AM – 8:30 AM
Ucha Pooja: ~12:00 PM – 12:30 PM
Deeparadhana: ~6:15 PM – 6:45 PM
Athazha Pooja (last major offering): ~7:30 PM – 8:00 PM
The temple generally remains open from ~2:00/2:30 AM till around 12–1 PM, and reopens in the evening (~5:00 PM till ~8:00 PM).

After Athazha Pooja, the priest symbolically asks if anyone from Cherthalai is still hungry.

Timings may have minor variations; always confirm locally.

Specific charges for vazhipadu (offerings) like Usha Payasam, Niramala, Muzhukappu, Kadum Payasam, etc., are available at the temple counter. No detailed public online list exists — offerings are booked on-site.

Special Poojas, Rituals and Their Charges

Usha Payasam — the most important daily special offering.
Pullattu Pooja — special commemorative poojas performed in memory of a childless Nair devotee from Pullattu house (three special poojas one day before and fifteen on the day).
Other common offerings: Niramala, Muzhukappu, Vella Nivedhyam, Chathurchathadam.
Charges are nominal and available at the counter. Special rituals can be arranged by contacting the temple.

Festivals

Annual Temple Festival (Thiruvutsavam / Vilakkeduppu): 10 days in Medam (April–May).

Highlights include flag hoisting, elephant procession/race on the final day, and young virgin girls (under 10) dressed as Lord Krishna carrying oil lamps morning and evening.

On the 10th day, sunset rays enter the sanctum (Patham Udayam).

Krishna Janmashtami (Ashtami Rohini): Celebrated grandly.

Other observances: Onam, Vishu, Navarathri, Deepavali, Makara Sankranthi, etc. Sundays and Thursdays are particularly crowded.

Facilities for Devotees (Accommodation, etc.)

The temple itself does not have large-scale accommodation.

Devotees usually stay in Kottayam town or nearby Kumarakom (backwater resorts).
Basic facilities include prasadam (especially Usha Payasam).
The atmosphere is calm and suitable for quiet prayer. No major on-site guest houses reported.

Donation Info and Bank Account

No public bank account details or online donation portal were prominently listed. Donations and vazhipadu (offerings) are made directly at the temple counter. For larger contributions or specific endowments, contact the temple office at +91-481-2382266.

Nearby Temples

- Thrickodithanam Temple (another ancient temple nearby).
- Other temples in Kottayam area, including Thirunakkara Mahadeva Temple.
- Kumarakom region has several small temples.

Other Tourist Attractions

- Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary and backwaters (very close, ~9 km) — famous for houseboat stays and nature.
- Vembanad Lake and houseboat cruises.
- Kottayam town attractions (churches, rubber plantations, literacy-related sites).

Nearby Budget Hotels

In Kottayam (7–8 km): Several budget lodges and hotels like Hotel Arcadia, or similar 2-star options with basic facilities (check current rates on Booking.com or local apps).

Near Kumarakom: More scenic budget-friendly stays and KTDC options, though slightly pricier due to tourism. Many pilgrims stay in Kottayam and visit for early morning darshan.

Any Other Info

Dress code: Traditional attire preferred (similar to other Kerala temples).
Photography inside the sanctum is generally not allowed.
The temple is known for its intimacy and the strong belief in the “living” presence of hungry Balakrishna.
Many devotees offer payasam or food items specifically to satisfy the Lord’s hunger.
Best time to visit: October to March (pleasant weather). Avoid heavy monsoon if possible

***

Ref: Google Gemini

Thiruvarppu Sri Krishna Swami Temple is a unique and ancient Vaishnava temple located on the banks of the Meenachil River. Known for its distinct rituals and the "hungry" form of the deity, it is one of the most revered sites in the Kottayam district.

Location & Accessibility

- **Address:** Thiruvarppu P.O., Kottayam, Kerala - 686020.

- **How to Get There:**
    - **By Rail:** Kottayam Railway Station (~7–8 km). Taxis and auto-rickshaws are readily available.
    - **By Road:** Located about 6 km from Kottayam town. You can take the Kottayam-Kumarakom road and turn towards Thiruvarppu at Illikal.
    - **By Air:** Cochin International Airport (COK) is approximately 90 km away.

Greatness, History, and Legends

The temple is believed to be over **1,500 years old**. Inscriptions suggest the current structure dates back to around 850 AD.

- **The Legend of the Idol:** Sage Vilwamangalam Swamiyar is said to have discovered the idol in the lake when his oar struck it. He placed it in a large bronze vessel (**Varppu**) belonging to a local noble, Kunnamkari Menon, while searching for a permanent site. This gave the place its name: **Thiru-Varppu**.
- **The Hungry Lord:** The deity represents Lord Krishna immediately after killing Kamsa. Exhausted and famished, the Lord is believed to be "always hungry." This is the only temple that stays open during solar and lunar eclipses so the Lord does not miss his meals.
- **The Priest's Axe:** Legend says that because the Lord cannot tolerate hunger, the priest is traditionally given an **axe** along with the temple keys. If the lock fails to open, he has the authority to break the door to ensure the food (Nivedhyam) is served on time.

Architecture & Deities

- **Main Deity:** Lord Krishna (four-armed, facing West). The right hand holds food, while the back hands hold the conch (*Shankh*) and discus (*Chakra*).
- **Sub-Deities:**
    - **Bhoothanatha:** Located in a sub-shrine; he receives all offerings given to the main deity.
    - **Other Shrines:** Within or surrounding the complex are shrines for Lord Shiva, Ganapathy, Subramanya, Sastha, Yakshi, and Bhagawathy (Kochambalam).

.

- **Unique Features:** The temple features a 12-tiered brass lamp and a large bell-metal drum, which legends say was used by Krishna to announce the death of Kamsa.

Daily Rituals & Poojas

The temple follows a very early schedule to appease the Lord's hunger.

- **Timings:** Opens at **2:00 AM** and closes at **1:00 PM**. Re-opens from **5:00 PM to 8:00 PM**.
- **Key Rituals:**

1. **Usha Payasam (3:00 AM):** The most famous offering. A sweet porridge made of rice, jaggery, ghee, banana, and coconut.
2. **Abhishekam:** Ritual bathing. Uniquely, the Lord's head is dried and he is fed *Usha Payasam* before the rest of his body is dried and clothed.
3. ***Athazha Pooja (7:00 PM): Unlike most temples, Deeparadhana (worship with lamps) here is performed after* the evening meal.

Pooja/Offering	Approximate Charge (INR)
Usha Payasam	~₹80 - ₹100
Abhishekam	~₹10
Ada Nivedhyam	~₹80
Adima (for children/health)	~₹50
Pushpabhishekam	~₹1000

Festivals & Facilities

- **Annual Festival:** Held in the month of **Medam** (April–May) for ten days. A highlight is the **Elephant Race**, similar to the one at Guruvayur.
- **Krishna Jayanti:** Celebrated with great fervor.
- **Accommodation:** Thiruvarppu is a small village with limited lodging. Devotees usually stay in **Kottayam City**, which offers a wide range of hotels.
- **Donations:** Most major Kerala temples under the Devaswom Boards (like Travancore Devaswom Board) accept donations via their official websites or directly at the counter. For specific bank details, it is best to contact the temple office directly at **+91 481-2430551**.

Nearby Attractions & Budget Hotels

- **Nearby Temples:** Thirunakkara Mahadeva Temple, Kumaranalloor Devi Temple, and the Ettumanoor Mahadeva Temple (~15 km).
- **Tourism: Kumarakom Backwaters** (approx. 8–10 km away) for houseboat cruises and bird watching.
- **Budget Hotels in Kottayam:**
    - Hotel Arcadia
    - Hotel Aaryaas (Veg Restaurant & Lodge)
    - Various lodges near the Kottayam Railway Station and KSRTC Bus Stand.

Note: Ritual charges and timings are subject to change by the Temple Administration. It is recommended to verify current rates at the temple counter upon arrival.

More info:

1. Legends & History

This temple is steeped in antiquity, with roots tracing back to the **Mahabharata** and later revived by **Vilwamangalam Swamiyar**.

- **The Pandava Connection:** One popular legend states that Lord Krishna gave this four-armed idol to the Pandavas for daily worship during their 14-year exile. When they left, they entrusted it to the local people. Later, the idol was lost in the backwaters.
- **The Re-discovery:** Centuries later, while traveling by boat, the saint Vilwamangalam Swamiyar found his boat stuck in a patch of aquatic plants. Upon diving, he recovered the idol and the vessel (**Varppu**) it was kept in.
- **The "Hungry Lord":** The deity is considered to be in the state of extreme exhaustion and hunger after slaying the demon Kamsa. Because the Lord cannot bear hunger, the temple rituals are strictly timed.
- **The Axe Tradition:** A unique custom involves keeping an **axe** near the sanctum. If the priest cannot open the doors with the key on time, he is traditionally authorized to use the axe to break them open, ensuring the Lord's meal (Nivedhyam) is never delayed.

2. Architecture & Deities

- **Main Structure:** The temple exhibits classic Kerala style architecture with a circular sanctum (*Sree Kovil*) and a tiled roof.
- **The Idol:** The presiding deity is Lord Krishna, facing West. He has four arms; interestingly, his right hand is positioned as if he is about to eat, reflecting the "hungry" aspect of the legend.
- **The Drum:** There is a massive bell-metal drum in the temple, which is said to have been used by Krishna to announce the end of Kamsa's reign.
- **Deities:**
    - **Main:** Sri Krishna Swami.
    - **Sub-deities:** Lord Shiva, Ganapathy, Subramanya, Sastha (Ayyappa), and Goddess Naga Yakshi. There is also a small shrine for **Bhoothanatha**, who is believed to protect the temple.

3. Daily Rituals & Charges

The temple operates on a very early schedule. It is one of the few temples that **remains open during eclipses** to ensure the deity is fed.

Ritual/Pooja	Timing	Approximate Charge (INR)	Purpose
Palliyunarthal	2:00 AM	—	Waking the deity
Usha Payasam	3:00 AM	₹80 - ₹100	The primary offering to appease the Lord'
Abhishekam	3:30 AM	₹10	Ritual bathing (to resolve mental stress)
Pantheeradi Pooja	8:00 AM	—	Morning ritual
Ucha Pooja	12:00 PM	—	Noon ritual (Temple closes at 1 PM)
Deeparadhana	6:45 PM	—	Evening lamp ritual
Athazha Pooja	7:30 PM	—	Night ritual (Temple closes at 8 PM)

4. Special Poojas & Charges

- **Ada Nivedhyam:** ~₹80 (For wealth and prosperity).
- **Adima:** ~₹50 (Total surrender; often performed for the well-being of children or curing illness).
- **Aikyamathiyasooktha Archana:** ~₹50 (For family unity and harmony between couples).
- **Vishnu Sahasranamarchana:** ~₹200.
- **Vivaham (Marriage):** ~₹750.

5. Facilities & Useful Info for Visitors

- **Accommodation:** There are no major guest houses at the temple. It is best to stay in **Kottayam town** (6–8 km away) where budget hotels like *Hotel Aaryaas* or *Hotel Arcadia* are available.
- **Donations:** To get the official bank account number for the **Travancore Devaswom Board** (which manages the temple), please contact the office directly at **+91 481-238-2266**.
- **Dress Code (Do's):** * **Men:** Must wear a Mundu (Dhoti). Shirts must be removed before entering the inner sanctum.
    - **Women:** Saree, Set-Mundu, or long skirts are preferred. Salwar Kameez is generally accepted if worn with a dupatta.
- **Don'ts:** * Do not take photographs inside the inner sanctum (Sree Kovil).
    - Do not enter the temple premises with footwear.
    - Maintain silence to respect the unique "silent" rituals performed during the early hours.

6. Nearby Tourist Spots

- **Malarikkal Sunset View Point:** Famous for its stunning water lily blooms (seasonal).
- **Kumarakom Backwaters:** Just 10 km away; ideal for a houseboat experience.
- **Thaliyil Mahadeva Temple:** An ancient Shiva temple about 2.5 km away.

- **Ettumanoor Mahadeva Temple:** Located approx. 15 km away, famous for its murals and "Ezhara Ponnana" (golden elephants).

This temple is a must-visit for its unique spiritual energy and the historical discipline of its rituals.

****

Photos

©Subramanyan Venkiteswaran

***

Videos

Thiruvarppu Sri Krishna Swami Temple, Kottayam (2 min):

https://youtu.be/FHebzKXQqEE?si=KXKHlbN4AWO4SHLD

Mysterious Sri Krishna Swami Temple, Kottayam (8 min):

https://youtu.be/-n7UogSUWU0?si=q6Nfp3Yx2I6dkMYE

Why does this temple open at 2 AM? (5 min):

https://youtu.be/Au5IIkcJQyc?si=vsIRv7eRA4YRfrgZ

Thiruvarppu Sri Krishna Swami Temple (6 min):

https://youtu.be/zv4HAv3tc88?si=FIoi0etycWiklVf5

Thiruvarppu Sri Krishna Swami Temple,,,Vishu special (7 min):

https://youtu.be/XQqGEHlqPiw?si=k6FAKpsGhynWushU

***

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar

March 29, 2026

**”